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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 33. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 24, 1876.

THE CONVENTION.

Gen R. B. Hayes Nominated for President on Seventh Ballot.

The Nomination Made Unanimous on Motion of Mr. Frye, of Maine.

Hon. W. A. Wheeler for Vice President.

The Vote of the Pennsylvanians.

They Create a Breeze in the Convention.

A Lively and Somewhat Acrimonious Debate.

EXCITEMENT DURING THE BALLOTING.

Blaine Congratulates the Nominee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, O., June 15, 1876.

Preliminary Business.

The Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, when George E. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial in favor of woman's suffrage, and by vote Mrs. Spencer was heard in its behalf.

The report of the Committee on Rules brought from John Cessna parliamentary tactics to secure its adoption. All was immediately approved, except the rule that required action upon the platform before receiving nominations. Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the Blaine interest, advocated immediate nominations, and Hodgkins, of New York, for Conkling, opposed and was sustained by Noyes, of Ohio, and Cessna. The debate created much interest on both sides. Finally, on information that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, Mr. Hale withdrew his motion to amend.

The Contested Delegations.

Two reports from the Committee on Credentials in the matter of contesting delegations in Alabama, Florida and District of Columbia were presented. The majority report was adopted except as to Alabama. After a short and sharp debate on second devision, Alabama, a long debate followed, very interesting and exciting. The previous question was called on a motion to substitute the minority report, and sustained. The minority report recommended the admission of the Spencer or Morton delegates, and the majority the anti-Spencer or Bristow delegates. Pennsylvania voted solid "aye" in favor of the substitution, and the vote stood 354 to 375, so that the Bristow delegates were admitted amid much excitement.

The Nominations.

At three o'clock it was decided to go into nominations, and to call the States in order. The first nomination was by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, who nominated Marshall Jewell.

Indiana came next, when Richard W. Thompson took the platform amid great applause, and named Oliver P. Morton. The speech of General Thompson was warmly applauded, and the cheering continued after he had left the stand.

Pinchback, of Louisiana, took the stand and seconded the nomination. His was warmly applauded, and was followed by another outburst of applause.

The call of Kentucky brought forth long continued applause, which was repeated when General Harlan announced the name of Benjamin H. Bristow. General Poland, of Vermont, seconded the nomination. George William Curtis, pursuing a second to the nomination of Bristow, and was loudly applauded throughout his speech, the audience particularly being noisy.

Richard H. Dana followed, and on behalf of a large majority of the Massachusetts delegation also seconded the nomination. He knew of no other nominee than Bristow that was sure of carrying Massachusetts. [Applause and hisses.] The name of Kentucky's candidate was received with almost deafening applause, the audience being particularly demonstrative.

When Maine was called, and General Ingersoll, of Illinois, advanced to the platform, there was a rising of delegates in all parts of the house, and of many of the audience. There was continued and repeated cheers, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and throughout the elegant and eloquent and stirring address the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Turner, a colored delegate, followed, and also Mr. Frye, of Maine, who seconded the nomination of Blaine amid great applause.

General Woodford responded to the call of New York, and nominated Roscoe Conkling amid enthusiasm. He made an exciting speech, appealing for a candidate that will insure success, and reminded the convention of recent Democratic victories, and urged that personal preferences and State pride be set aside, and that the good of the country and of the party be jealously watched.

Ohio being called, Governor Noyes made an eloquent speech in presenting the name of Rutherford B. Hayes, and was warmly applauded. Ben. Wade and others seconded the nomination.

When the call of Pennsylvania, Linn Bartholomew took the platform amid loud applause, and was introduced by Chairman McPherson. In presenting the name of General John F. Hartranft, Mr. Bartholomew made an eloquent address, offering a true Republican and soldier, an honest and capable man for President.

Debate on Platform.

Previous to the naming of candidates for nomination, a very interesting and at times sharp debate took place upon portions of the platform relative to Coolie emigration and the finances. The report was adopted as presented.

Talk of Combinations.

This evening the usual demonstrations, music, processions, lights and speeches are being made at all the hotels. There is much talk of combinations between the Morton, Conkling and Hayes men, but nothing definite can be learned. All is speculation. The Blaine men keep up their show of strength, and, as for days past, their talk almost reaches boasting. They claim the nomination sure, notwithstanding any combination of Ohio, Indiana and New York; that there are enough Blaine men in these delegations to hold him safe.

At the meeting to-day the enthusiasm for Bristow was largely from the audience, and while there was much enthusiasm in the Convention for the several candidates, that for Blaine was the greatest. The Convention is to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the balloting will commence, and continue until a result is reached. Meantime all is speculation.

By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 15.—The Republican National Convention met at eleven o'clock, when Senator Hoar called the body to order. President McPherson then took the chair. Previous to the rapping of the President's gavel, the band kept up an incessant volley of music. The convention was slow in getting to business. The delegates were dilatory in coming to order, and many of them were in committees which were meeting during the morning, and others had been up late last night. The crowd of spectators was about the same as yesterday. Prayer was made by the Rev. George Beecher, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts—the Chairman, I am requested to present to this convention a memorial of a large mass of our citizens who are excluded from any share in the Government. I desire to present the memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. [Applause.] Under the order adopted yesterday this memorial goes to the Committee on Resolutions at once, but I desire to move that Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, who has been deputed by the association to represent them here, be heard by the convention for ten minutes.

The Chair—Is the motion seconded? It was seconded by several delegates, and objected to by others. The question of allowing Mrs. Spencer to address the house was put and carried by a small majority.

MRS. Spencer then came forward upon the platform, being received with some applause, and spoke as follows:

MRS. SPENCER'S TALK ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In 1776 the Republican party declared that it had emancipated four millions, of human beings and established universal suffrage. Where were the ten millions of women citizens of this republic When will you make this high sounding declaration true? The second task was to secure "the blessings of liberty and equality to all." Again, where were the women of the United States? A little further, in plank fourteen, we have declared Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration." The Republican party cannot afford to recede from its ground taken four years ago. It cannot afford to stand still. To be still is to die. Nothing that lives is still. Motion is a law of life. To be the party that leads, you must move forward. Will now ask you for a plank that will place that mighty emblem of power, the ballot, in the hands of two millions of mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of this fair republic. We asked General Logan, of Illinois, who was one of the nineteen senators who voted for woman suffrage in the United States Senate in 1874, how he could speak as he did but an hour yesterday before this committee of men for the reason there no woman's voice could be heard, without once mentioning the word suffrage, unrepresented women of this land? He said he entirely forgot it. Then we say, how will it be with General Logan if the ten millions of women citizens of the United States, with the help of the three long tried senators who voted, Fred. Douglass how he, so lately made a citizen, invested with all the rights of a citizen, could speak of yesterday or of the continued disabilities of his race, and not say one word for the women of this land? Toussaint L'Ouverture, Hayti's liberator—he and his race owed more for the emancipation of his race than to any man or any body of men, or any political party in the land. He said, I would have spoken for you if I had thought of it. So you see how men represent us. Unless we represent ourselves we have no redress for our wrongs, no voice even to ask for any right. We ask you to open the new century with a declaration that will place the Republican party higher in the sense of honor, justice to the deeds of the past, that will give new force and meaning to all our former pledges, that will win to your side as true workers, as loyal wives, mothers and daughters of this fair Republic.

THE MEMORIAL.

The memorial was then read, as follows:

To the President and Members of the National Republican Convention:

GENTLEMEN—The National Woman's Suffrage Association asks you to place in your platform the following plank:

Resolved, That the right to the use of the ballot inheres in the citizens of the United States.

We ask the insertion of this plank. We propose no innovation on fundamental principles. Our question is old as the nation. Our Government was framed on the political basis of taxation and representation. From the year of 1776, until the present year of 1876, the nation has constantly advanced towards a fuller practice of our fundamental principles. We are governed are the source of all power. Your nominations and speeches during the centennial year of the republic, is a most opportune moment for the affirmation and complete recognition of these principles. Your Government has not yet answered the end for which it was formed. While one-half the people of the United States are deprived of the right of self-government. Before the revolution Great Britain claimed the right to legislate for the colonies in all cases whatsoever. The men of this nation now in authority claim the right to legislate for woman in all cases whatsoever. The call for your nominating convention invited the co-operation of all veterans who desire to inaugurate and enforce the rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage. Women are citizens, declared to be so by the Supreme, State and inferior judicial authorities; but they are citizens deprived of the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage. Your platform of 1872 declared, "The Republican party, mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom, pledges itself to secure to them equal protection in all their rights as citizens." Devotion to freedom is no new thing for the women of this nation. From the earliest history of our country woman has shown herself entitled to a place in the annals of freedom. At every vital time in the nation's life, from the revolution to the present time, the women of this land have been on the side of father, husband, son and brother in defense of liberty. The honor and glory of defending deeds of the women of the revolution must not be forgotten. Men and women then brought together for the first time their ideas and women have made the country what it is. We affirm, that in the sense of justice, in consistence, the women of the country, as members of the nation, as citizens of the United States, as a national constituency, have a right to suffrage. The Declaration of Independence is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Credentials is acted upon, and the request of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Rule 4—In making the nominations for President and Vice President no person shall have the name of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate has received the majority of the votes cast, the President of the Convention shall announce the question to be, "Shall the nomination of such candidate be made unanimous?" But if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, then the roll shall be called as in the first ballot, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast. Then any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

Rule 5—When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded, the vote shall be taken by States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of States and Territories in the order in which they are stated and the District of Columbia.

Rule 6—In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman, and the vote of each State, Territory or District of Columbia shall be announced, divided, first, as between the persons named, and the vote cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition.

Rule 7—When the previous question shall be demanded by the majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand be sustained by a majority of the Convention, the question then shall be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 8—No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the Convention, except that delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting their candidates.

Rule 9—The rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of this Convention, so far as the same are applicable, and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules.

Rule 10—The Republican National Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District represented in this Convention. They shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory and District shall name through their Chairman, a person to act as a member of such Committee.

Signed by JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

E. A. DAWSON, Secretary.

The reading of the third and fourth rules was received with applause by about two-thirds of the Convention.

Eugene Hale, of Maine—I ask the reading of Rule 3.

The Secretary read the rule as requested, when Mr. Hale continued: I move to strike from Rule 3 that part of it which postpones the nomination of candidates until the platform is settled. [Cries of "No, No," and applause.]

Mr. Cessna—I rise to a point of order. When I read this report, I made a motion to recommit for the very purpose of ascertaining whether there were objections to any particular section, and therefore the motion of the gentleman at this point is not in order. I pledge myself to the gentleman, however, as well as others, that if it is desired to have discussion on any subject, I will withdraw my motion to recommit, but I will move for a division of the report, so that an opportunity will be had for a discussion of every rule.

Mr. Hale—That will be perfectly satisfactory; I had no indication of what was the intention of the gentleman, and I only suggested this motion because I believe it to be the usual in bodies of this kind to postpone the balloting until after the platform was settled. But I do not propose now to take up further the time of the Convention on a suggestion to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the committee, as to his course.

Mr. Cessna—Then I understand from my friend that he desires a division on that question, which I will call for myself at the proper time. If there be no objection, I ask that this report be divided into two divisions, the first to embrace the whole of it except rule 3, and the second to embrace rule 3. Is that satisfactory to my friend?

S. D. Silliman, of New York—I beg leave, before the question is put on the adoption of the report, to suggest an amendment in the shape of an additional rule in these words: "After balloting, and until some candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast, this Convention will take a recess for the space of half an hour." [Cries of "No, No."] This is to give the delegates an opportunity to confer with one another, and come to a decision regarding their ballots.

Mr. Cessna—Mr. Chairman, I desire to state to the Convention that in my judgment the interests of the necessity, of having some rules will very soon appear, and now say to my friend from New York that if he will allow the vote to be taken on the first division, I will not object that the new rule should be embodied in the report.

Mr. Silliman—Certainly, Mr. Cessna. I move the previous question on the second division.

[Cries of "question, question."]

The reading of the section was again called for, and the section was read by the Clerk.

The President—The question upon the adoption of the rule is received, and the pending question is the adoption of the remaining rules. All in favor of the remaining rules as reported by the committee will please say aye. The question was put and the remaining rules agreed to.

Mr. Cessna—I move to recommit and lay on the table.

The President—That will be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. Hale—I move to strike out that portion of the rule which postpones the balloting for candidates until after the platform is settled. I do not object, and can conceive of no one objecting to the first part of the rule of the report that the Committee on Credentials shall be first settled, and therefore I do not desire to antagonize that rule, but move to strike out the last portion of it.

Section third was again called for and read.

The President—The question is on striking from the rule the word "read," so that the rules shall stand the report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is taken up.

Mr. Cessna—Does my friend from Maine wish to discuss his amendment?

Mr. Hale—The point, Mr. President, presented by my motion must be so clear that I do not desire to take up the time of this body or mine. I am willing so far as my knowledge goes, either in local, State or national conventions, which I have served before, in no case has the platform, the resolutions of the party, been presented before the nominations and selection of candidates. I believe, sir, that gentlemen present will so that this rule or none or mine be carried, this convention may remain here for hours, tossing as a great body of men will, with nothing essential to do while the Committee on Resolutions may be waiting and debating to report to the House.

Mr. Vanseant, of Rhode Island—Will the gentleman allow me a question? Was it not done in 1860 when President Lincoln was nominated? [Cries of "No."]

Mr. Hale—I am informed by gentlemen about me that it was not. The gentleman is an older man than I, and was present, perhaps, at that convention.

Mr. Vanseant—One word more. I understand the Committee on Platform will be ready to report in a few hours, is it not?

Mr. Hale—I believe that the feeling of the men I see before me is that when the organization of this convention is complete, the platform should proceed at once to the selection of its candidates. [Loud applause.]

George W. Hotchkiss, of New York—Mr. Chairman in 1860 we made a platform before we placed a candidate before the country. Practically it may make no difference here to-day, theoretically it would be an absurdity to place a man or horse-back before you get your horse. [Applause.] The history of the country, the history of the Republican party when we framed deliberate proceedings, it is to-day. In behalf of New York I ask this convention that they make no forced marches. Let us know the principles and then the candidates. You may make a platform that shall be the power of the country. [Applause.] It could not be denied that the 6 of November was the result of the principles of Lincoln. [Applause.] The gentleman who represented Indiana [Applause] was called upon for his credentials, but did not produce them, claiming that he handed them to the Secretary, and they were not in the possession of the Committee. The committee, therefore, could take no notice of them, and independently of anything of that kind, it was evident to be organized to the committee that the delegation from Alabama had been elected. [Applause.] The gentleman here who have represented Indiana [Applause] was called upon for his credentials, but did not produce them, claiming that he handed them to the Secretary, and they were not in the possession of the Committee. The committee, therefore, could take no notice of them, and independently of anything of that kind, it was evidently

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Kelmont township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
S. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

THE TICKET.

Speculation has at length given way to declaration, and the great Republican party has a standard-bearer against whose character the fiercest assaults of detraction will beat in vain. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the Presidential nominee of the National Republican Convention, represents alike the courage and the conscience of the party; and his followers will have no need either to defend him or to explain his career. His brilliant military record, his useful and blameless civil administration, his great qualities of judgment, diligence and and firmness, his freedom from a combative spirit, from obstinacy of disposition, the fairness and noble equity so confessed and lauded by political antagonists, which speak the nature of the man, all combine to render him at once a safe and trustworthy leader.

Governor HAYES was born at Delaware, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1822. He began the study of law in the office of THOMAS SPARROW, at Columbus, Ohio. He entered the law school of Harvard College and graduated with great credit, afterwards practicing law in Cincinnati, and being elected City Solicitor, among other official positions.

At the first call for volunteers, in 1861, he proffered his services, and on June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. He served under ROSECRANS in West Virginia, and was Judge Advocate on the General's staff. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on November 4, 1861, and took command of the Twenty-third Ohio. He was disabled at South Mountain, and on recovering was appointed Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio. On October 15th, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio. He was placed in command of the First Brigade, of the Kanawha Division, December 25, 1862, which he held until SHERIDAN'S victory at Winchester, in September, 1864; he then took command of the Kanawha Division and continued through the campaign year. At the battle of Winchester his brigade suddenly came upon a morass, sixty yards wide. Men fell all around him, and his Adjutant General was shot at his side. In October, 1864, he was appointed Brigadier General for "meritorous services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."

He was brevetted Major General at the close of the war for gallant and distinguished services in the above battles. He had three horses shot under him and was wounded four times, once severely.

Before the close of the war he was elected to Congress from the Second Cincinnati district by a handsome majority, and in 1866 was re-elected. At the Republican State Convention, in 1867, he was nominated to succeed Governor Cox, as Governor of Ohio, was elected by a majority of some 3,000, and once again entered upon making a noble record for himself as an efficient, conscientious and fearless Executive. Last fall, the Republicans of Ohio, appreciating the necessity of putting their very strongest man in the field in order to defeat Governor ALLEN, again selected HAYES as their standard-bearer for Governor, and the result justified the wisdom of their choice. He is emphatically a "man of the people," a strong man not ally, intellectually and physically. He has won a splendid fame in war and has never failed in open, earnest and pronounced support of the cause of human freedom. He has no extra weights to carry. He will not be handicapped in the race. His advocates in the press and on the stump will not be called upon to either apologize for short-comings on his part or to explain knotty points in his record. His nomination will call back to the party all Liberal Republicans, will attract a large portion of the independent vote, and will draw to him many Democrats besides.

The nomination of HON. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York, for Vice President, furnishes the best possible assurance that that State will be carried by the Republicans. With an irreproachable reputation, a consistent, honorable and dignified public record, he will draw out the vote of every Republican in the State. He is the author of the famous "Louisiana compromise," the adoption of which a year or two ago averted from that State the horrors of internecine strife. He is a member of Congress from the Buffalo district, and is the member who purchased United States bonds with his back pay, and then cancelled the bonds.

With HAYES and WHEELER as our candidates this Centennial year, we shall start upon our second century with renewed faith in that republican form of government which the wisdom, courage and virtue of our fathers secured to us one hundred years ago.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform of principles enunciated by the Convention at Cincinnati is frank, clear and unequivocal on all the leading questions of the day. It reaffirms nearly all the positions taken at the Philadelphia Convention in 1872, notably those on the tariff, the resumption of specie payments and the question of female suffrage; and while, from the nature of the case, the party declarations of a national convention must deal in generalities rather than specific expressions, the platform is specific enough to be easily and clearly understood.

As we understand the resumpion plank, we can heartily support it. Resumption at the earliest practicable day is what we are all in favor of, and in the attempt to force it at an impracticable day that has created all the trouble.

The resolution insisting upon a national inquiry into the effects of Mongolian immigration is a wise and prudent step forward. Inquiry first and action afterward. It is a serious question to determine as to what are and what are likely to be the effects of Chinese immigration; and if, upon inquiry, that immigration is bound to be dangerous to the morals and best interests of the community, as we are sure it will be, the Republican party has pledged itself, by this action, to take effective steps for its suppression. We heartily concur in this plank of the platform, and commend it to the attention of all thinking men.

In all other respects the platform speaks out freely in denouncing fraud, in demanding honest men for office, and in favor of economy and retrenchment in national expenses. It is not silent where it should speak, and it has not spoken where it should have been silent. It meets all the current issues of the day, and will command, as it deserves, the support of an enthusiastic and resolute party, animated with a determination to win.

The last German census shows a large increase of population in that country. On the 1st of December, 1871, there were 41,058,792 inhabitants, and on the 31st of December, 1875, there were 42,727,812, showing an increase of 1,669,020 in four years.

THE CONVENTION.

[Continued from Fourth Page.]

grateful for the privilege of working in the ranks of the party, and assuring you that what lies in my power from now to the election to secure the ratification by the people of the work you do this day will be most gladly done, permit me to withdraw my name from the nomination. (Cheers.)

On motion three ringing cheers were then accorded Mr. Woodford.

When Tennessee had been reached, Wheeler had received over three hundred votes, and it was announced that he was nominated.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut—Mr. President, by unanimous consent, I would like to withdraw the name of Marshall Jewell and move the unanimous nomination of WILLIAM A. Wheeler, of New York.

The Chair—Will the Convention suspend the roll call at this point to make the nomination of William A. Wheeler unanimous? [Yes, yes.]

The Chair put the motion, and it was carried, and it was announced that William A. Wheeler having received a majority of this Convention is hereby declared the nominee for Vice President of the United States. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Howard, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that a committee of one from each State be appointed to act in conjunction with the Chairman of this Convention as a committee to wait upon the nominees of this Convention and solicit their acceptance on the platform adopted. Carried.

BLAINE CONGRATULATES HAYES.

The Chairman then read the following telegram;

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1876.

TO HON. EUGENE HALE: I hope that you will find it convenient to stop in Columbus and hear my congratulations and assurance of personal respects and regards to Governor Hayes.

[Signed] JAMES G. BLAINE.

The reading of the telegram was received with cheers.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cumback, of Indiana—I move that the, delegates be seated, and that we determine our National Committee. Let us do that at once, and then we will adjourn.

In accordance with the motion the following were appointed members of the committee, with the understanding that delegates from Texas should be appointed in the evening:

Jerry Herndson, Selma, Ala; Powell Clayton, Arkansas; George C. Gorham, California; Marshall Jewell, Connecticut; Samuel M. Harrington, Delaware; who helped Harrison in the field the ticket which we mean to support. (Cheers.) When the final and decisive hour had come, it was a contest between that wounded lion, but still the king of beasts, and the unconquerable, unconquered Hayes. (Cheers.) We then appealed to the Convention to decide. I am sure in all that Convention there was not one man who had the heartiest sympathy with James G. Blaine, until the seventh ballot that Kentucky, Indiana, New York and Massachusetts reached a common understanding and withdrew their favorite candidates in the interest, as Governor Woodford said, of peace and harmony. Even then, the nomination would not have been controlled for Blaine, the issue might have been different. This was received with tremendous applause. There were other changes in the same direction, and on the fifth ballot

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in regard to the case of Winslow, which was read in the House yesterday. Ordered printed and referred.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire what laws, if any, protect the inviolability of private dispatches sent by magnetic telegraph, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the seizure of such dispatches by unauthorized or irresponsible persons, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $10,000,000 in silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes. He submitted the amendment providing that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to limit coinage thereof to such amount as he may deem sufficient for the export demand for the same. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the House bill to transfer the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department, and moved that it be postponed until the first Thursday after the first Monday in December next.

Mr. INGALLS asked that it be laid on the table for the present. So ordered.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the joint resolution to authorize the President to appoint commissioners to attend the international conference on the subject of the relative value of gold and silver. Passed.

Mr. MITCHELL gave notice that on Monday next, after the morning hour, he would call up the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the compensation and mileage of Senator from March 3, 1873 to the termination of his contest by the Senate.

The joint resolution was then passed, and the Senate went into Executive session to consider the nomination of Senator Morrill to be Secretary of the Treasury. The nomination was unanimously confirmed without the formality of a reference.

On reopening the doors the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the Indian appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment proposed by the committee on appropriations to strike out the third section of the House bill, proposing to transfer the Indian Bureau and transfer the government of the Indians to the War Department.

Messrs. ALLISON, MORTON and FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the transfer, and Messrs. MERRIMON and INGALLS favored it. The latter said the Senate should agreed not to attach to the appropriation bills any amendment involving general legislation. The Committee on Indian Affairs this morning reported the House bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He therefore moved that the present bill be laid on the table finally, and the bill reported this morning be taken up and discussion continued on that bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was plain that this provision in the bill to transfer the Bureau was not harmonious, and considering the present state of the session and the pending business, it was manifest that the bill should be passed within nine days the service would be crippled, he thought it best to pass the appropriation bill and leave the question in regard to the transfer of the Indian Bureau.

On motion of Mr. DENNIS, the House bill to amend certain sections of titles 13 and 53 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels, known as the inspection laws, was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the motion of Mr. MORRILL to lay aside the Indian appropriation bill and take up the House bill reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs this morning, to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and it was agreed to, yeas 20, nays 17 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnum, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Key, Marcey, Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, Thurman, Windom and Withers—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Ogleby, Sargent, Sherman, Wadleigh and Wright—17.

The Senate then took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling, Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, &c.

Mr. WINDOM moved to reconsider the vote by which the Indian appropriation bill was laid aside this afternoon. Agreed to, yeas, 34 nays 16, and the Indian appropriation bill was again taken up, the pending question being on the amendment to strike out the third section of the House bill to abolish the Indian Bureau and transfer the government of the Indians to the War Department.

A substitute and amendment were offered and rejected. The question being on amendment of committee to strike out the third section proposing the transfer, it was stricken out, yeas 24, nays 22. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, so as to come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hiskock in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and Mr. SPENCER addressed the committee in reference to the Freedmen's Savings Trust Company.

Mr. COOKE made an address on the subject of grievances in the Southern States, and in advocacy of the refunding of the cotton tax.

A message from the Senate having been announced, the passage by that body of the Senate amendments to the Silver bill. The consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was temporarily interrupted, as Mr. COX moved concurrence in the Senate amendments.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that as this was a question involving merely a verbal change of a word in one of the amendments was sometimes very serious in legislation, the matter might go over until to-morrow, and Mr. COX consented to its postponement.

Mr. LANDERS made a speech against the bill and amendments which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, to be reported back to-morrow.

The House again went into Committee on the Sunday Civil bill, and several speeches were made. The committee having proceeded to consider the bill by sections, Mr. WARREN offered an amendment to pay the executor of the late Henry Wilson $10,222, being salary for the unexpired term of his office as Vice President. After speeches by Messrs. HOAR and WOOD, of New York, in favor of the amendment, and of Mr. HOLMAN in favor of limiting the amount to one year's pay, the amendment was adopted.

Recess till eight o'clock, the evening session being for action on the bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at eight o'clock as Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

On the fourth page the item for public printing and binding was reached, being for $18,750, including the $10,000 for printing the debates and proceedings of Congress. Mr. MITCHELL moved to strike out the provision in regard to pay of printers. After a reprint of the bill Mr. Mitchell's proposition was adopted, 78 to 57.

The clause forbidding a greater price for labor at the Government Printing Offices than the average price for an hour's work or for piece work in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore was therefore struck out of the bill.

Mr. KING, of Ohio, offered an amendment to give the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, unless the Government Printing Office would do it at the lowest rate offered. Hurlbut made a point of order that the amendment changed an existing law, and that it was not necessary in the decision of economy. The point of order was overruled. On a vote by tellers there were 70 yeas and 16 nays, no quorum voting.

The committee rose, and the House, at 11:30, adjourned to eleven o'clock to-morrow.

HAYS AND WHEELER.

Grand Ratification Meeting in Washington City—Speeches by Senators Morton, Sherman, Frelinghuysen and Oglesby, and General Butler—The Crowd Call Upon Mr. Blaine at His Residence—He Addresses Them Briefly.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—There was an immense mass meeting held in this city to-night to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. The meeting was voted as the largest that has occurred in this city since the war. The prominent men on the platform were President Grant, Senators Sherman, Morton, Frelinghuysen and Oglesby, Secretary Chandler, the Attorney General, Treasurer New, General Butler, Rev. Dr. Newman, and very many other prominent persons. The meeting was presided over by Senator Logan. Speeches were made by Senators Sherman, Morton, Frelinghuysen and Oglesby, Attorney General Taft and General Butler. The speakers all gave unbounded approbation to the nomination. Senator Morton was the only one of those present who was a candidate for nomination. Letters were read from Governor Jewell, Senator Conkling and Secretary Bristow expressing their hearty approval of the nominations, and their determination to give the ticket their support. General Butler said he desired to repel a slander upon Massachusetts. At the Convention one of the delegates said they would only vote for one man. He would say they would give a majority for any man nominated at this convention. The speakers generally alluded to their principles in favor of hard money, and General Butler said they could not stop a quarrel over minor questions of policy. He might differ from some of his political friends on some of the questions, but he was chained to the car and must pull in the boat until every negro in the South can sleep in his cabin as well protected as he, the speaker, could in Massachusetts. Attorney General Taft alluded to his personal knowledge of Governor Hayes, his political principles, etc., and commented upon the principles of the Republican party. He concluded by saying: Popular education is the hope of the Republic. I trust that the time be not far distant when all people will acquiesce in sustaining the common schools, and when they who would ask a division of the school fund will yield to the genius of Republicanism and be satisfied to give religious instruction and enjoy their religious worship in the family and in the church, while the State, with a sovereign impartiality, shall perform its great duty of making education universal through the best system of common schools the world ever saw.

After the adjournment of the meeting at City Hall, the crowd proceeded to the residence of Mr. Blaine, who was received with most intense manifestations of favor. He addressed the assemblage as follows:

Fellow Republicans: The condition of my health forbids that I should address you at length, and I fear my voice may fail to reach any considerable portion of the large crowd to whom I am so much indebted for the compliment of this call. Let me say in brief that I heartily join with you in ratifying the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler. I know both candidates, and have known them long. They are true and tried, honest and competent, strong and popular. I do believe it was possible for the National Convention to present a more acceptable ticket to the great mass of American voters, and have no doubt of its triumphant election in November. To that great result your efforts and mine will, I am sure, be devoted with most earnest zeal. If I may be permitted to refer in this connection to my own name with the Republican nomination, let me say, gentlemen, that I look back upon it with pride and satisfaction—with not one tinge of regret at the final result. I owe much to the true friends who so nobly and fully supported me, and I am sure that I do not entertain the slightest feeling of unkindness toward those who opposed me. I hope I can go further, and say that out of all the fierce conflicts of the past half year I do not at this moment cherish a trace of ill-will or uncharitable feeling toward any political rival or any particular opponent. Let us look forward hopefully to the future for the peace and prosperity which the American people wisely guarded by a Republican administration of the Government, which shall be just to all sections and all citizens of our own or foreign birth or color, invites me once again, gentlemen, for the honor of your call, I bid you a cordial good night.

DEMONSTRATION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The Republicans had a monster ratification meeting at Lucas Market space to-night. The space was literally packed with crowds that could not have numbered less than 5,000 or 6,000. Speeches were made by ex-Senator J. B. Henderson and D. T. Jewell, ex-Congressman George A. Finkelnburg, District Attorney Dyer, Postmaster Filley, and several gentlemen from interior counties, notably Kansas, in Arkansas, all of whom heartily indorse the Cincinnati nominees, and predicted their election in November. Mr. Finkelnburg, who for a long time past has acted with the Liberals, said the Republican party has given us a ticket which deserves the cordial support of every Republican in the country, and the platform is broad enough for every patriot in the land to stand upon. He heartily indorsed the nominees and felt sure of their triumph at the polls. Mr. Henderson said he was personally acquainted with Hayes and Wheeler, knew them to be true, able statesmen, representatives of the highest Republican principles. He should support them cordially, and believed success was certain. Colonel Dyer, who was a strong Bristow man before the nomination, and worked hard for his nomination, accepted the nominees most cordially, and should labor for their election. He believes if they would be elected that their administration of the Government would be pure and able.

THE CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

ater as well as before the election. [Cheers.] The demand a politician in the highest and broadest and best sense of the word. [Cheers.] They demand a man acquainted with public affairs, with the wants of the people, with not only the requirements of the hour but with the demands of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this Government to the other nations of the earth. [Applause.] They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties and prerogatives of each and every department of this Government. [Applause.] They demand a man who will sacredly protect the financial honor of the United States [cheers]; one who knows enough to know that the National debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world cannot redeem a single dollar repudiated; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor [cheers]; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honesty to pay it over. Just as fast as they make it. [Cheers.] The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they come, must come together. [Cheers.] When they come, they will come hand in hand—hand in hand through the golden fields of the South—hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels of the East—hand in hand by open doors; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with sweet fires, and greeted by the hands of the countless sons of toil. This money has got to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing laws in a political meeting. [Applause. The Republicans of the United States want a man—one honored and beloved by the people of Ohio; a man who during the dark and stormy days of the rebellion, when those who loved their country in peace and in war, in uttering brave words to cheer their neighbors or himself in the forefront of battle, followed his leaders and his flag; a man who, after the perjury of our Government was re-established from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was a man who had the rare good fortune since the war was over to be twice elected to Congress from the district where he resides, and subsequently the rare fortune of beating successively for the highest office in the gift of a free people. Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton and William Allen. [Prolonged cheers.] He is a gentleman who has somehow fallen into the habit of defeating Democratic candidates for the Presidency, and even Ohio all have a notion that from long experience he will be able to do it again. [Cheers.] In presenting the name of Governor Hayes to you I only make one remark, and that is since the Republican party was organized. [Cheers.] The man that has been known as the citizen soldier and statesman has been honored by the great State of Ohio as thrice to have defeated the Democratic party, will assuredly fulfil all the expectations of the Republican party with regard to a Presidential candidate. When the State of Ohio has spoken, as it will in October next, we was the only man to rescue it. (Cheers.) Give us R. B. Hayes, and gentlemen of the convention, there will be no trouble in the settlement of the Republican party and a successful contraction of the currency, which I believe no other man can concentrate on the ticket. (Cheers.)

You would hear no more of a General Reign or Reformers. It would be a general rising of the people, and I believe in my heart and soul it would be the most triumphant victory since the days of the illustrious and immortal Lincoln. Give us R. B. Hayes, the champion of honest money and popular education, and a shout will be raised through the land that no other candidate can cause. Give us R. B. Hayes; there is the candidate of the Republican party, and there is no such thing as defeat.

WEST VIRGINIA FOR HAYES.

J. W. Davis, of West Virginia, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I heartily second the nomination of the gentleman who has been named for the Presidency, and I say emphatically that whoever is nominated in this Convention, and whether the party of the Republican party shall carry the State of Maine by twenty thousand majority, [prolonged cheers], and I say why it is a contest for life: it is a contest between right and wrong, between truth and error, between barbarism and civilization, and in God's name is this republic to go down now at the commencement of its twenty-first century, and ever? [Cries of "No, no."] Are we to take this beloved republic, baptized again and again in the blood of our sons, sanctified and purified by the prayers and tears of our mothers and our wives, and to-day pass it over into the hands of the men who, bloody-handed, within a score of years endeavored to destroy it? [Cheers and cries of "No."]

My friends, that is the issue which is to be settled here and now; and when we have examined all the candidates, and we will sweep all the loyal Union men of the whole country, as the tornado sweeps the prairies of the great West. [Cheers.] Years ago we of Maine have known James G. Blaine as we have known no one in connection. He is honest, he is spotless, he is statesman-like, he is brave, he is great, he is a power with us, he is a power in the Congress of the United States, and the cries of "that's so." He will be a power to salvation as the candidate of the Republican party. [Cheers.]

Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, arose and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: In obedience to the injunction of our State Convention, with the thoughtful and absolute unconcurrence of our deliberate reflection and conviction, and with a pride and pleasure which finds fidelity in friendship, his private worth and public service demand, New York presents for the suffrage of the people the honored name of Roscoe Conkling. [Cheers.] Whose eloquence in debate, whose clear judgment in counsel, fearless in leadership, and as true to the old Republican party as the needle to the pole, Roscoe Conkling needs no defense nor eulogy. He is a positive quantity in our politics. [Cheers.] He, through all the years of trying hours when slander and misrepresentation hissed at the silent and unresponsive ear, we have twice placed in the Presidential chair, was the faithful and true friend of Ulysses S. Grant. [Cheers.] In presenting his name New York fully recognizes and loyally honors all the names that have been presented upon this platform to-day. But we forget our genial neighbor from Connecticut, his virtues, his unostentatious economy, his energy in the administration of the postal service? When Indiana presented the name of her great War Governor, [applause], our hearts went lovingly back to that dark hour when organized rebellion crossed in the Legislature of Indiana, and when Oliver P. Morton strangled the treason [cheers] and saved a great State. [Applause.] Our armies sent the best and bravest soldiers in the field. [Cheers.] When Kentucky, the birth place of Abraham Lincoln [cheers], Kentucky, where sleep the ashes of Henry Clay: when Kentucky named the great Secretary, she sought for a name one to whom New York gives her heartiest honor. [Cheers.] You and I remember how all the Administrations of partisanship died when we learned that he was stricken, and the awful silence which fell upon us as we feared approaching death to that noble life. And when every heart there arose most loving prayers, from friend as well as opponent, when faithful friends and loving wives and children were praying by his side, that the God of life would spare James G. Blaine, to-day, with the most loving of his friends, New York congratulates him in the name of the nation that he is strong again, and in health, and in body. [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, pardon me, I have not many words, let us not nominate with our hearts but with our heads. [Cheers.] This is no time for the Republican party to entangle all the interests committed to its care in a moment of emotional insanity. [Cheers.] Four years ago we gave to Grant that tried and grand old patriot, John A. Dix, fifty thousand majority in the State of New York. Two years ago and that same State gave fifty-three thousand majority to Samuel J. Tilden. Only this spring the State of Kentucky, right on the eve of the Presidential battle gave 9,000 Democratic majority. Only the other day, as we were gathering for this convention, the wires whispered across the Continent that Oregon had gone Democratic. To-day Indiana has a Democratic Governor; to-day New Jersey has a Democratic Governor; to-day Kentucky has a Democratic Governor; to-day New York has a Democratic Governor; and unless you can secure the votes of Indiana, Ohio and New York, or, failing one, the votes of all the rest, in spite of all our enthusiasm, in spite of all our love, we many follow the banner of our party to defeat. [Cheers.] I do not believe that Roscoe Conkling is the only Republican who can carry the State of New York. I believe that her cause if did not I believe I would cut that hand off before I would stand in the Republican Convention and plead for his nomination. [Cheers.] Mark this, and it is in all seriousness, there is in New York a vote that is neither Republican nor yet Democratic—a vote which acknowledges little allegiance to party—a vote that went for Grant in 1872; a vote that went for Tilden in 1874. Gentlemen of the Convention, I pray you in this hour let all personal ambition, let all pride be put aside. [Cheers.] Remember, remember what a Democratic victory means. It means the destruction of the national credit; it means madness in all legislation touching finances or the tariff; it means that all through the South white Republicans must put padlocks on their lips, while black Republicans will be hunted like the wolves before the hounds. Oh, gentlemen of the convention, not for Roscoe Conkling, not for New York, but for the ideas of the Republican party, for the cause that we have followed, some of us through the battle-fields, in the names of those who have died, in the name of the loyal men to whom we can give no reason to believe, is contrary to the facts. While the anti-Spencer delegation have studiously refrained from giving expression their preferences. it is known that they represent the reform element in the Republican party of Alabama, and their votes can hardly go to Mr. Blaine except in a complimentary way. Indeed, it is believed that the leading quarters of the delegation are friendly to Secretary Bristow.

A BLAINE CLAQUE BEING ORGANIZED.

It was discovered to-night that some persons are engaged in preparations for filling the the balconies to-morrow with Blaine claqueurs. The tickets are being distributed to men under the control and influence of certain local politicians. The intentions is to carry the Convention by storm on the second ballot. Even to-day, during the nominating speeches, some of these outside friends of Blaine delegates freely voted on questions decided by a viva voce vote. It is likely that they will think from any efforts to-morrow that will influence the ballots. The rule adopted to-day to prevent change in the vote shall be taken may defeat these plans.

HAYES' PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

Governor Hayes is more confident than at any other time during the progress of the convention of the ultimate success of Governor Hayes. He claims that Hayes is the only candidate before the convention on whom the diverse interests can be concentrated. He has assurances from other delegations that at the proper time their votes will be transferred to Ohio's candidate, and this, according to the figure in his possession, nominates Governor Hayes. He expects his result on the third ballot. In the event of his nomination, either William A. Wheeler or Lieutenant Governor Woodford, of New York, will be the nominee for Vice President.

Governor Jno. McPherson was then called to order by Mr. McPherson at half past ten, thirty minutes later than the regular time.

The Chair—Persons occupying seats set apart for delegates will please retire. This rule will be absolutely inforced during the sessions of this day.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of the Disciple Church.

The Chair—Before proceeding to general business, the Chairman desires to call the attention of the delegates from Alabama, from Florida and from the District of Columbia, that it is the exclusive privilege and mandate of the National Committee for their respective districts, the order of the committee having been passed prior to the settlement of the contest. The Chair desires to state as a member of the Committee from Alabama, Florida and from the District of Columbia, that it is the unanimous request of the Committee that Governor Hayes' nomination is safest and is best, that decision will meet with such response from the Republicans of Ohio as will insure Republican success at such an early day as to make success almost certain from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Cheers.]

The Sublime Secretary Wood (Applause.

Mr. Wade—After what has been said by my colleague, there remains but very little for me to say. in fact, General Hayes needs no recommendation as a nominee for President. (Applause.) He is well-known in Ohio, he is well-known by the Republicans of Ohio, he is well-known by the Republicans of Ohio, and Republicans of the United States. (Applause and laughter.) He is a distinguished man, and nothing can be said to his discredit—a man who will run without opposition—a man who will enter the fall with his full strength, and no opposition whatever. We of Ohio know him well. He is not unknown to the country. He has occupied high and responsible official positions, not only in the State but in the nation, and there is no portion of his official life that he has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of those who elected him. [Applause.] Only two years ago, when the Republican flag seemed trailing, when the Republican cause seemed lost, when their cause might temporarily be lost, he was the man that we put up to bear the standard of this party in the fall, and in which position he did nobly. [Cheers.] He was in the service of his country (cheers), and his record is before the country. Hartranft was in the service of his country (cheers), and his record as a soldier and statesman is our country until material treason failed at Appomattox. (Applause.) His civil life has been a successful one. He has been the executive selected in the State of Pennsylvania. His character is that of a Christian gentleman. He possesses the requisites for an executive officer, and let me say here to you that he has a particular hold in the affections of Pennsylvania as a unit for Hartranft, and there was passed a resolution that he should continue until he was called upon by twenty members of the Convention to call us up for nomination. Governor Hartranft's name is not before you for the second time, and I say to you that he is a gentleman who has somehow fallen into the habit of defeating Democratic candidates for the Presidency, and even Ohio all have a notion that from long experience he will be able to do it again. [Cheers.] In presenting the name of Governor Hayes to you I only make one remark, and that is since the Republican party was organized. [Cheers.] The man that has been known as the citizen soldier and statesman has been honored by the great State of Ohio as thrice to have defeated the Democratic party, will assuredly fulfil all the expectations of the Republican party with regard to a Presidential candidate. When the State of Ohio has spoken, as it will in October next, we was the only man to rescue it. (Cheers.) Give us R. B. Hayes, and gentlemen of the convention, there will be no trouble in the settlement of the Republican party and a successful contraction of the currency, which I believe no other man can concentrate on the ticket. (Cheers.)

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Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, arose and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: The manifest anxiety that pervades the assembly to depart shall hasten me to a conclusion. I know well that the gentleman whose name I propose to this convention, should he be elected, would ask and request that so far as his merits are concerned they should be expressed with exceedingly great modesty. [Laughter and applause.] (Applause.) I say here, as others have said before me, that I concede to the gentleman named a great intellectual superiority over my candidate. I concede to General John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, [cheers], that he possesses great intellectuality, but I do claim for him that he knows enough to know everything he does not know everything [laughter], and cheerful and willing to follow good, sound, wholesome advice; and when an individual gets that far upon the road, he, gentlemen, is not far from right in my mind. [Applause.] I can say this, gentlemen, in behalf of John F. Hartranft—that his patriotism cannot be questioned. He is a Republican, and his adherence to Republican principles and to Republican success in this Republican army has caught him under rebel fire. Before the echo of the first gun that fired upon Sumter died away he was in the field, and always abetting the cause of Republicanism, spending his blood like water, and his treasure to promote its interests; an undeviating Republican, in whom there was never any mistrust, and he comes before you to-day in the blackest hour of our peril; he stood by it in council and in peace, and in the hour of our trial in war, and we intend to stand by him as he stood by us. [Applause.]

Governor Woodford concluded Gustavus W. James, of Missouri, who said:

MISSOURI SECONDS HAYES.

I raise my voice from the State of Missouri in support of the name of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio. While I would never impugn intelligence in the great and noble names that have been presented, yet I must say in the present state of affairs in this country, it is the character for the people, and this Convention to reflect upon the selection to be thus handled because I will say that in the nomination of R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, a response will be heard from not only the State of Ohio, but from the most still greater Valley of the Mississippi, that has ever been heard in any Convention since the Republican party was organized. [Cheers.] The man that has been known as the citizen soldier and statesman, and honored by the great State of Ohio as thrice to have defeated the Democratic party, will assuredly fulfil all the expectations of the Republican party with regard to a Presidential candidate. When the State of Ohio has spoken, as it will in October next, we was the only man to rescue it. (Cheers.) Give us R. B. Hayes, and gentlemen of the convention, there will be no trouble in the settlement of the Republican party and a successful contraction of the currency, which I believe no other man can concentrate on the ticket. (Cheers.)

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MR. PRYE SPEAKS.

When the State of Maine was called by the Secretary, Mr. William B. Frye came forward and was received with cheers. Mr. Frye spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention, the impatience of the Convention is a warning to me which I take heed of as I start, and I would not trespass one word upon your patience or your time did I not feel that the welfare of the State [cheers], of a Republican or Maine, to stand here before this great Convention and declare her confidence in her favorite son, James G. Blaine. [Cheers.] She is a daughter of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts [applause], and I may truthfully say now, that whoever is nominated in this Convention, the Republican party shall carry the State of Maine by twenty thousand majority. [Prolonged cheers.] And why? Why is it a contest for life? It is a contest between right and wrong, between truth and error, between barbarism and civilization, and in God's name is this republic to go down now at the commencement of its twenty-first century, and ever? [Cries of "No, no."] Are we to take this beloved republic, baptized again and again in the blood of our sons, sanctified and purified by the prayers and tears of our mothers and our wives, and to-day pass it over into the hands of the men who, bloody-handed, within a score o: years endeavored to destroy its life forever? [Cheers and cries of "No."]

My friends, that is the issue which is to be settled here and now; and when we have examined all the candidates, and we will sweep all the loyal Union men of the whole country, as the tornado sweeps the prairies of the great West. [Cheers.] Years ago we of Maine have known James G. Blaine as we have known no one in connection. He is honest, he is spotless, he is statesman-like, he is brave, he is great, he is a power with us, he is a power in the Congress of the United States, and the cries of "that's so."] He will be a power to salvation as the candidate of the Republican party. [Cheers.]

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Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: In obedience to the injunction of our State Convention, with the thoughtful and absolute unconcurrence of our deliberate reflection and conviction, and with a pride and pleasure which finds fidelity in friendship, his private worth and public service demand, New York presents for the suffrage of the people the honored name of Roscoe Conkling. [Cheers.] Whose eloquence in debate, whose clear judgment in counsel, fearless in leadership, and as true to the old Republican party as the needle to the pole, Roscoe Conkling needs no defense nor eulogy. He is a positive quantity in our politics. [Cheers.] He, through all the years of trying hours when slander and misrepresentation hissed at the silent and unresponsive ear, we have twice placed in the Presidential chair, was the faithful and true friend of Ulysses S. Grant. [Cheers.] In presenting his name New York fully recognizes and loyally honors all the names that have been presented upon this platform to-day. But we forget our genial neighbor from Connecticut, his virtues, his unostentatious economy, his energy in the administration of the postal service? When Indiana presented the name of her great War Governor, [applause], our hearts went lovingly back to that dark hour when organized rebellion crossed in the Legislature of Indiana, and when Oliver P. Morton strangled the treason [cheers] and saved a great State. [Applause.] Our armies sent the best and bravest soldiers in the field. [Cheers.] When Kentucky, the birth place of Abraham Lincoln [cheers], Kentucky, where sleep the ashes of Henry Clay: when Kentucky named the great Secretary, she sought for a name one to whom New York gives her heartiest honor. 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Two years ago and that same State gave fifty-three thousand majority to Samuel J. Tilden. Only this spring the State of Kentucky, right on the eve of the Presidential battle gave 9,000 Democratic majority. Only the other day, as we were gathering for this convention, the wires whispered across the Continent that Oregon had gone Democratic. To-day Indiana has a Democratic Governor; to-day New Jersey has a Democratic Governor; to-day Kentucky has a Democratic Governor; to-day New York has a Democratic Governor; and unless you can secure the votes of Indiana, Ohio and New York, or, failing one, the votes of all the rest, in spite of all our enthusiasm, in spite of all our love, we many follow the banner of our party to defeat. [Cheers.] I do not believe that Roscoe Conkling is the only Republican who can carry the State of New York. I believe that her cause if did not I believe I would cut that hand off before I would stand in the Republican Convention and plead for his nomination. [Cheers.] Mark this, and it is in all seriousness, there is in New York a vote that is neither Republican nor yet Democratic—a vote which acknowledges little allegiance to party—a vote that went for Grant in 1872; a vote that went for Tilden in 1874. Gentlemen of the Convention, I pray you in this hour let all personal ambition, let all pride be put aside. [Cheers.] Remember, remember what a Democratic victory means. It means the destruction of the national credit; it means madness in all legislation touching finances or the tariff; it means that all through the South white Republicans must put padlocks on their lips, while black Republicans will be hunted like the wolves before the hounds. 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